

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 13, 1909.

Too Many Criminal Statutes

IN THE COURSE of a very interesting lecture at the Prospect Union the other day, Dean Ames of the Harvard Law School pointed out that the provisions of American criminal law which hinder its strict enforcement originated three centuries ago, when they were needed to mitigate the severity of the English criminal law of that period. And he concluded that the need for such provisions has passed because our criminal law is now humane. It is true that the time has passed when a man could be hung for stealing a shilling, but a modern evil has taken the place of the ancient form of inhumanity. This evil is the multitude of statutes which create and define new crimes. Doubtless penal codes need to be amended occasionally to meet changed conditions, but the present tendency to multiply the number and kind of acts and omissions which are denounced as criminal is itself a menace to good government. As the New York court of appeals observed in the case of *People vs. Hyatt*, 172 N. Y. Reports, 176: "The real evil of the day is not the insufficiency of the criminal laws, but the excessive multiplication of statutory crimes."

Take for instance a statute which ostensibly regulates the practice of medicine and surgery, but actually is so framed as to prohibit all endeavors to heal the sick by other methods. There is no justice in such a law. The medical and surgical system is not the only system which intelligent citizens may wish to employ. Moreover, there is a difference between right and wrong in human conduct which cannot be changed by legislation; and a statute which can be construed to put the stamp of crime upon an act which is not inherently wrong, or an act which is inherently right according to the standard fixed by Christ Jesus, will at best add to the causes which make the criminal law as a whole difficult to enforce. The great majority of the people despise injustice disguised as law, they dislike monopoly, they favor equal rights and privileges, they value the right to choose for themselves. And the only law on this subject which the people need or want is a plain and simple law which will forbid a man to hold himself out to the public as a medical doctor or surgeon, or to accept employment as such, without having the education and training appropriate to that profession.

When a proposed medical law is under consideration account should be taken of the fact that its enforcement will not be left to disinterested officers; members of the profession from which all such bills emanate are always clothed with power to construe and administer the law and institute prosecutions. Therefore the language of all such laws needs to be carefully guarded.

THE MERCANTILE interests of St. Louis regard the early connection of their city with the network of electric lines of the Illinois Interurban Company as one of the important events in its recent history. It means not only interurban connection with all parts of Illinois from Chicago to Cairo, but it means connection ultimately with all of the great interurban systems of the East and West, which, when a few links shall have been supplied, will form continuous lines between the Missouri river and the Atlantic.

In commenting upon this addition to the present transportation equipment of St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat* very sensibly remarks that the interurban lines will not supplant but will rather supplement the existing steam railroads, adding:

There is traffic enough for all, and it is one of the features of the interurban lines that they develop a business of their own that did not exist before. They will more intimately tie the communities and local neighborhoods. Their more frequent trains create travel. They are in closer touch with towns and villages and towns, and also with the business advantages of large cities.

All this is true. The development of the electric railway systems will in no wise retard the growth of the greater railway lines, but by creating new business will increase it. Moreover they will compel the present steam lines to adopt new systems of motive power and to bring their methods of operation up to modern standards. The steam railroads first to apply some of the methods of the present electric service to their lines will be the roads needing the least financial readjustment in the future.

THAT THE condition of affairs in Abyssinia is what in diplomatic language is conveyed by the word "anxious" there can be no reasonable doubt. The continued inability of the Emperor Menelik to transact the business of the country, combined with the fact that the successor he has nominated is only a boy of fourteen, has roused the surrounding races, or minor kings, to the point of at least contemplating the seizure of the government, for the manner of the example set by Menelik himself. The main power rests, apparently, at the moment, with the queen, Taitu, a lady of pronounced anti-Italian views, but gifted with aspirations and determination sufficient to rank her with the late Empress of China, Coo An herself.

The political battle of ten years ago, when France and Russia were faced by the United Kingdom and Italy, was lost to the two former powers on the day that Marchand was turned back by Lord Kitchener at Fashoda. The interest of Russia in the country disappeared with that incident, and eight years later the three remaining powers defined their respective spheres of influence, and entered into an agreement to maintain intact the integrity of Ethiopia. Menelik appears to have been much less impressed than the three powers themselves at this earnest of their good intentions, and to have oriented himself with a dry acknowledgement of their communication. The political clock, however, though it has stood still in Abyssinia has been ticking steadily on in Europe, and today France and the United Kingdom have a general entente which covers all spheres of influence in which their interests meet.

To this is probably due the new British expedition which it is rumored is being prepared to crush the Mullah once and for all. And it will probably be found that if the expedition is anything more than a rumor it will take the shape of a force despatched to British Somaliland to watch Ras Michael, the Governor of Wollo, and the other races who are reported to have designs upon the succession.

The Interurban Electric Service

What Have We Done for the Philippines?

ONE DOES not need to be committed to or against the policy which led to our acquisition of the Philippines to be impressed by our administration there, according to facts presented in the "Atlantic Monthly" by W. Cameron Forbes, Philippine Vice Governor and secretary of commerce and police.

To form a proper estimate of present conditions in these possessions one must either know something or be prepared to learn something of the state of things in the various provinces before we assumed the responsibility of ruling them. An intelligent inquiry will show that good order has succeeded lawlessness; that trade and industry have been placed upon a sounder basis; that the money system has been improved; that public education has been put upon a stable footing; that cleanliness has been promoted; that public works have been carried on extensively—that energy and intelligence have been infused into a civilization that was decaying.

The commerce of the islands has increased; there is more protection for life and property, there is more incentive to labor, more reward for enterprise. Better than all, there is a drawing together of the Americans and the Filipinos. Only relatively can it be said that prosperity prevails in the island, but good government is improving the conditions. Mr. Forbes sums up:

We have given to the people, unused and unaccustomed to such privileges, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of opportunity and freedom of labor. We are casting off the shackles which held down the laboring classes of the Philippines; and, with the laboring classes raised, we are raising all the people to a higher and nobler plane. We may not as yet have given independence to the Philippines, but we are certainly giving independence to the Filipinos.

However our policy of acquisition of alien territory may be questioned, he is indeed an unreasoning foe of "imperialism" who does not see, even though he refuse to admit, that a beneficent influence follows our flag.

THE NEWS of the capture of Resht, by the Nationalist party in Persia, is in many ways the most important intelligence which has been received from the east during the present struggle between the two sections of the dominant Turkish race. Resht is the gate to the northern frontier of Persia, and commands the direct road to Teheran. It is not merely a strategical point of vast importance. It is the center of the silk trade, and so of an equal commercial value to the party holding it. Through its port, Enzelli, a few miles distant, on the Caspian, it distributes its products to the markets of the world. Its inclusion, consequently, in the list of scattered municipal governments which have shaken off the yoke of the Shah cannot be without considerable effect on the struggle. In spite of every effort to disguise the fact it is becoming more and more evident that the only portions of the country which can be said to be under control are what are euphemistically known as the disturbed districts. Sattar Khan at Tabriz, and the Bakhtiari chief, Semsunder-Salimullah, at Isfahan, are upholding order in a way which has won the respect even of the Russian merchants, whose political views scarcely accord with the success of the National movement. Negotiations are apparently going on for the welding of the great towns of the west and center into a municipal confederation, something after the fashion of the Hanseatic league or the medieval Italian cities.

It is undoubtedly fortunate at this moment that the arrangement between the United Kingdom and Russia bars any intervention in the internal affairs of the country. The chauvinism of the League of Russian Men, which has always burned to interfere in Persia, would no doubt have glowed to a white heat at the closing of Resht to a possible Russian advance. As it is it seems as if Persia was to be left to work out her own destiny, in her own way.

Let Louisville Be Heard

LOUISVILLE, the beautiful metropolis of the blue grass state, desires to be heard, and only those who are ignorant of the important part which she has played in our history, or careless of the traditions which cluster around her, will turn a deaf ear to her appeal.

Louisville is desirous that she shall be recognized as the convention city of the country, and it is charmingly characteristic of her that she should put forward her claims with modesty, if not with timidity, this being, perhaps, the first instance in which she has undertaken to invite national inspection of her attractions, advantages and facilities.

She does not profess to have reached perfection in any respect. As a city, although dating back to 1778 and George Rogers Clark, she confesses to being too young to have acquired those charms of historic association which, for example, belong to Boston. Having in the beginning, she admits, abandoned herself to the chance developments of the day; having grown, as it were, without definite form or plan; avoiding the modes and caprices of the passing hour only through the lethargy and indifference of her civic guides—she is ready, so the esteemed *Courier Journal* tells us, for a Baron Haussman. However, she would not have it said that decline followed logically on growth, but rather that she is vigorous, filled with the spirit of her epoch and ready to multiply her talents, improve her opportunities and prove that her good taste and excellent judgment yield in nothing to her creative energy.

But she does not rest her claims here. Not at all. Rather is she preparing us for the presentation of some of her real advantages. Above all the cities of the South, we are reminded, "she has the supreme gift of copious and discerning hospitality; nowhere else may be found so comprehensive a welcome." To the advantages of her natural endowment of graciousness is to be added a situation singularly well adapted for entertainment, a geographical location so central and so well served with channels of communication as practically to procure for her a generally conceded preminence, almost a class to herself.

In this connection, we regret to say, Louisville makes the mistake of criticizing some other cities which have satisfied or unsatisfied aspirations in the same general direction.

These things would better be left unsaid, for if Louisville is to realize her worthy ambition she will need, as she deserves to have, friends in all quarters. It will be far better for her in the long run to confine herself scrupulously to the advancement of her own claims, which are many and strong, and should be convincing to all reasonably minded national commitmen-

The Business Situation

IT IS not difficult to accumulate evidence showing a most satisfactory improvement in the business situation. Among the developments of the past few days may be mentioned the report of the General Electric Company's business for the month of January showing the remarkable increase of almost 50 per cent over that of January last year. The electrical business generally has improved to such an extent that the Westinghouse interests decided voluntarily to increase the wages of their employees on the same basis as prevailed before the financial panic. The declaration of an initial dividend by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the restoration of the old rate on the common stock of the Illinois Steel & Iron Company, and the unexpectedly fine showing of earnings made by the American Smelting & Refining Company are a few straws indicating that the direction of the commercial wind is toward prosperous conditions.

If one should take the trouble to look at the daily reports of exchanges and balances of the clearing house banks of the various cities of the country he will see betterment that betokens more than most people realize. This improvement has been so marked that in many cities the exchanges are larger not only than those of the corresponding period of 1906, but exceed those of the corresponding period of 1908, when business generally was booming. The wealth of the West has had a steady influence on the situation from the beginning of the flurry. Western banks are overflowing with money. The West no longer depends upon Wall street financial conditions for its own success. The transcontinental railway lines, and particularly railroads serving western agricultural territory, have made some very favorable reports of earnings recently, indicating a gradual improvement. There are some exceptions, but as a rule all railroads are doing a great deal better business than they did a year ago.

It has been observed that business in the securities market has been very quiet since the beginning of the year, the total number of daily sales reported having been less than half of what they were in former years when business was normal. The public does not seem to be very much interested in the stock market at present, which accounts in part for the decreased number of sales, but another and probably more significant reason is that there are fewer "washed sales" and "matched orders" now than there were before the Governor of New York inaugurated an investigation of stock trading transactions. So that conditions in Wall street are not so bad as might appear on their face. Money is still abundant. The demand for first-class bonds and high-grade stocks is unabated. Notwithstanding the slump in many securities that has taken place during the past few weeks United States Steel preferred sold the other day at the highest it ever has reached in its history. Chesapeake & Ohio sold this week at the highest it ever has touched and many other issues are selling at prices that yield the investor barely four per cent.

A BILL has been introduced in the Porto Rico Legislature which provides that after June 1 anybody going barefooted or in shirt sleeves shall be arrested. For the first offense the penalty is fixed at \$2 or one day's imprisonment. The punishment runs up for subsequent infractions. It seems that there is nothing behind the proposed legislation save a desire on the part of the statesman who fathers it to uplift his people.

THE TREND of debate in the Senate and House over matters relating to the Panama canal, as well as the tendency of discussion in newspapers credited with influence in Washington, indicates a powerful effort will be made early in the administration of President Taft to change the plan of construction under which the military engineers are operating on the isthmus. It has been generally inferred from remarks he has made and

from the latitude he has given to those who espouse the lock system that President-elect Taft is favorable to the continuance of the present method of construction. It was understood, also, that the engineers who accompanied him to Panama would report, as a result of their observations, that the great dam and locks at Gatun rest on perfectly sound foundations. This has been confirmed by Mr. Taft's speech at New Orleans, and by interviews with the engineers. Nevertheless, the manner in which the advocates of the sea-level plan are proceeding, in Congress and out of it, proves that pressure will be brought upon the new President to induce him to favor an abandonment of the lock system.

Mr. Taft is known to be desirous that the canal shall be finished during his term of office. He has so expressed himself repeatedly, and in particular at New Orleans on Thursday. Sea level experts have already figured out, however, that the high-level canal at the present rate of progress cannot possibly be completed before March 1, 1913. On the other hand, they are striving industriously to make it appear that a sea-level could be completed in a much shorter time.

Neither personality nor sentiment should be permitted to exercise any influence in the determination of questions vital to this magnificent public undertaking. All considerations should be secondary to the carrying on of the work honestly, intelligently and successfully. The present plan of construction has the unequalled endorsement of honest and capable men. Mr. Taft assures us the work is progressing satisfactorily. Colonel Goethals and his associates are backed by some of the foremost engineers of the day in holding to the position that the present plan of construction is the best that could be adopted.

It would seem that those who are trying to distract the work now being carried on in Panama, unconsciously, perhaps, at the risk of demoralizing it, are assuming a tremendous responsibility.

SOMETHING of a newspaper crusade is being made in certain papers of New York against the boy who whistles. The Portland (Ore.) Evening Telegram is amazed that there should be in the world such old foggies of squeamish fitness willing to assail the chief constitutional privilege of the boy. But who are the old foggies? One may be very young, yet irritable on this subject, while frequently the man of years is more inclined to Whittier's view:

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy with cheek of tant
With thy turned up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes.

From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy.

HOUSEHOLDERS should not forget that the birds who have been kind enough to spend the winter with us require food.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Faulkner Leads Crew

FAULKNER TO LEAD HARVARD CREWS AT PRACTISE TODAY

Last Year's Bow Oar Has Been Appointed Active Captain Until a New One Is Chosen.

WITHINGTON IN BOAT

R. M. Faulkner of Keene, N. H., has been appointed acting captain of the Harvard University crew and will unquestionably be elected permanently to that position in a short time. As told by this paper last Thursday, Captain W. R. Severance has sent in his resignation. Faulkner is one of the best oars in the Harvard shell. He rowed bow last year and pulled one of the most finished oars in the crew.

This afternoon will find the candidates for the varsity and freshmen crews beginning active work, at the University boathouse. This is rather a late start for the men, but was due to the fact that there are but two vacant seats in the boat and also to the hope that by starting a little later, Captain Severance might be able to begin work.

The loss of Severance will not have any serious effect on the prospects of turning out a winning eight. While he was a finished oar and a popular leader, Coach Wray has so many candidates of more than average ability that it will be a comparatively easy task to find a good man to sit at No. 5. While Coach Wray feels badly for Captain Severance, he says that it will not make any difference as far as the prospects of the crew are concerned.

This week will undoubtedly find the crew rowing in the following order: E. Cutler bow, Lunt 2, Faulkner 3, Bacon 4, Withington 5, R. Cutler 6, Waid 7, Sargent stroke and Blagden coxswain.

Of these men only two have never taken part in at least one varsity race. They are R. Cutler at 6 and Withington at 5. Both of these men had had at least one year of training under Coach Wray's system and they are exceptionally good oarsmen.

It should take but a short time to get them accustomed to rowing with the other men; in fact, Cutler has had a number of weeks' practice with them, having rowed at 6 during the fall training period. Withington is a powerful man and will have no difficulty in taking Severance's place from the start.

SKATERS MAKE THREE RECORDS

ST. PAUL. Three new world's records were made Sunday in a series of ice skating races between Norval Baptie and John Nilsson. The races took place at the state fair grounds.

In the half-mile event Baptie lowered his own world's record of 1:18 1/5 to 1:17 1/5. Nilsson established a new world's record for the mile, making the distance in 2:39 2/5, and also lowered the two-mile record, going against time and covering the distance in 5:45 2/5. The previous indoor record for this distance was 5:59.

COLUMBIA WILL HAVE FORESTRY SCHOOL IN FALL

The Trade Supremacy of the State Depends Upon Its Natural Resources, Says Commissioner.

HUGE WATER SHED

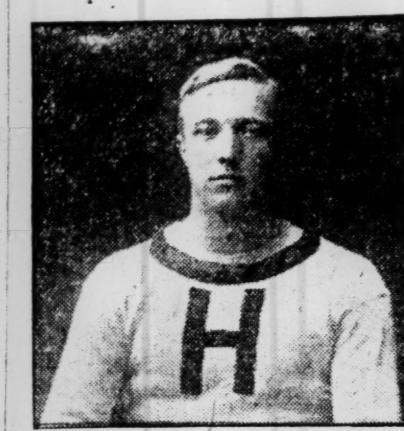
John S. Whipple, New York state forest commissioner, talked to an audience of Columbia students at the university recently and advocated the establishing at Columbia of a school of forestry. Dean Goetze afterward stated that such a school would be opened at Columbia next September.

He said: "Mr. Whipple has offered Columbia all of the state facilities, and we have promised the use of Palisades Park for our forestry students."

In the lecture on forest preservation which preceded this statement, Mr. Whipple had said that the commercial supremacy of New York state depended upon the preservation of natural resources.

"New York city," he said, "has appropriated \$162,000,000 for a watershed in the Catskill mountains. Among all our officials, among all the engineers in charge of the work, there is not a single man wise enough to know that this great watershed must have forest protection or it will lose more than half of its efficiency. God's reservoir of the forest is a much better one than can be built by man at Kingston. The forests act as water basins, gathering the rainfall. Take away the forest and the rainfall is wasted; it flows into nature's gutter, the river. If the men in charge of the reservoir construction do not heed this, the

SUCCEEDS CAPTAIN SEVERANCE.



R. W. FAULKNER, 1909, Acting captain Harvard varsity crew.

CHESS MASTERS BEGIN TODAY

The World's Greatest Players Open a Series for the Championship of the World at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG—Today witnesses the beginning of the great international masters' tournament with 20 contestants, representing the principal chess centers of the world competing for the rich prizes offered by the St. Petersburg Chess Club.

The entries were closed Sunday and the pairings took place, the following players being ready for the start: Dr. E. Lasker, world's champion, from America; Amos Burn and Richard Teichmann of England, E. Cohn, J. Mieses and K. Spielmann of Germany, O. Duras, Dr. S. Perlis, C. Schlechter, S. Tartakower and M. Vidmar of Austria, L. Fleischmann of Hungary and the Russian experts, C. Dun-Chatimirski, A. Smyslov, Borowski, O. S. Bernstein, H. von Freymann, P. Nenarokow and S. Rubinstein, and H. Salwe and H. Speyer of Holland.

The schedule for the first round to be played today was announced as follows:

1. Chimirski vs. Mieses, Cohn vs. Burn, Nenarokow vs. Perlis, Teichmann vs. Salwe, Schlechter vs. Lasker, Fleischmann vs. Speyer, Rubinstein vs. Smyslov, Freymann vs. Tartakower, Spielmann vs. Duras and Duras vs. Bernstein.

It will be noticed that Dr. Lasker and Carl Schlechter, who will meet in the world's championship in the fall, are brought together in the opening round.

NEW SKI RECORD HOLDER.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Oscar Gunderson, who became the champion ski jumper of the world when he cleared 135 feet in the annual tourney at Chippewa Falls, Wis., beating Leif Berg's performance in Switzerland by 5 feet, has been a resident of Spokane since 1903. He has participated in most of the tournaments in the United States the last eight years, taking numerous prizes. He is 25 years of age and weighs 160 pounds. Experts predict he will set the world's mark at 145 feet before long.

YALE CANDIDATES OUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The call for candidates to make up the Yale baseball team has been issued and the first meeting will be held tonight in the Yale gymnasium. Capt. Fred Murphy will address the gathering. As the first game of the season will be held in six weeks, regular training will begin at once. Walter Camp is advisory coach.

time will come when New York city will go to the Adirondacks for its water.

"The commercial supremacy of this state depends on the preservation of the forests. Without the forests, untold electrical power would be destroyed. The millions of dollars spent annually in the fish trade would go elsewhere, because you cannot sustain fish life without the forests."

"What are the newspapers going to do when the lumber supply is cut off, and we are certainly going in that direction with the take-off five times as great as the natural production. I am trying to prevent such a state of affairs. But I can't do it single-handed; I want popular assistance."

"We must acquire as state property at least 1,000,000 more acres in the Adirondack region, so that no cutting can be legal."

"The other step for preserving the forests is to have everybody with land not useful for other purposes plant commercial trees."

Mr. Whipple promised that when Columbia taught forestry he would take care of the graduates as foresters, if necessary.

MAYOR REMOVES LOWELL 'PHONES

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown in line with his promises, has cut off a dozen telephones from residences and localities where they are needless expense to the city, saving \$500 a year on telephones, and a further pruning is expected.

The mayor is about to make a change in the city sealer's headquarters from Railroad street and consolidate it with the city weigher's headquarters in Market street, in the rear of the police station, where there is ample room. This consolidation will be advantageous and save the city in rents hundreds of dollars.

MOTH DEVICE FIRM FORMED.

LOWELL, Mass.—A new firm has been formed in this city to construct and sell the Pearson device for exterminating moths. In June the work of the device will be demonstrated.

FAIR COACH BEGINS TODAY

Pitcher Mathewson Opens Practise Season for Harvard Baseball Candidates on Soldiers Field.

Practise for the Harvard University baseball squad begins in the cage on Soldiers' field this afternoon. Work for the university team battery candidates will be at 2 o'clock every day and will be in charge of Coach Piper and Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, who will be here for two or possibly three weeks. The fielding candidates will report at 3 o'clock dressed to play. For the present, only fielding practise will be given the men but probably next week both and sliding will be included.

The battery candidates have already been doing light work in the cage for the past two weeks. All the members of last year's team are available this year except Captain Leonard, Henry McCall and Brennan and Slater, the pitchers. Definite information is expected from McCall whether he will return to college or not. He is badly needed to fill out the infield.

ANOTHER CUP FOR DOG SHOW

Another prize cup has been offered for the Boston dog show, the donor being John L. Taylor, owner of the Boston American Baseball Club. It is a handsome silver cup, valued at \$50 and is offered for the best dog in the show, other than champions and is open to every breed and either sex.

Mr. Taylor is becoming interested again in dogs, and at the show will exhibit his famous little toy Boston terrier with which he expects to get additional prizes.

CORNELL LOSES BOW OARSMAN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Maximilian Smith, bow in the 1908 Cornell 'varsity crew, has been debarred this year on account of failure to pass mid-winter examinations. Coach Courtney probably will also lose Wiechers, a promising candidate, who stroked the freshmen last spring.

Six combinations have been started on the rowing machines, and on account of the availability of last year's crack freshman crew the outlook for a good 'varsity crew this year is bright.

GREEHAN WILL LEAD BOSTON

The annual tournament of the New England Checker Association will take place at the American House Feb. 22, afternoon and evening. Champion Barker has returned from the West, and the largest crowd of years is expected at the tournament.

MORE PLAYERS REPORT.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Robert Ewing, pitcher of the Cincinnati Club, arrived Sunday and has started work.

Fromme, Karger and Campbell, three more of the Cincinnati pitchers, will arrive today and Harry Lumley, manager of the Brooklyn Club with his pitchers is also expected.

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY—Lecturers before the Goi-ki Kwai, a club of Japanese students, discussed Japanese commercial ethics. Mr. Tetsuzo Eto, formerly a member of the Tokio Parliament, who came to the United States last September to study the American-Japanese situation in the West, talked plainly Sunday night and warned the students that it was part of their patriotic duty to educate their own countrymen to believe that there can be no national success without honesty and to show by their own conduct that the Japanese as a race are honest and truthful in their business and social relations.

"Harmony of Occidental and Oriental Civilization" was his theme.

"It was only after the Russo-Japanese war that the west began to understand the real Oriental ideals," said Mr. Eto.

"The west had been thinking for centuries that the Caucasian was necessarily the supreme race and that every man tinted with a touch of color was tainted by a racial inferiority. The westerners of today who do not believe in a harmony of civilization is possible for the west with the east think that the Japanese are warlike and the harmonizing process conducted by the west with other dark skinned nations' races is not possible with them. The most important duty before the Japanese is to change this misconception.

"President Roosevelt and many others of the leading men of the United States believe as I do. They know that men should be judged by their character and their conduct and not by their skins.

Japan drew her civilization from the east as well as from the west, and she owes a debt of gratitude to the United States which all Japanese should do their utmost to repay.

"We learned the lesson of not being exclusively from the United States, and we owe her a debt of gratitude for that. The time has come when we can show that gratitude by letting Americans see that we are not aggrieved or selfish and that Japan is not a menace to this coun-

COACHING HARVARD NINE.



CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON
Pitcher for the New York Nationals.

PRINCETON LOOKS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP AT AQUATIC MEET

Captain Chambers and Deniston of the Team Fastest Short-Distance Men in Intercollegiate League.

DISTANCE MEN WEAK

PRINCETON, N. J.—Interest in the swimming team at Princeton University is now at its height, and there has never been a year when so many students took an active part in this winter sport as is the case this year. The chief reason for the increased interest this year is to be found in the fact that the outlook for a championship team is brighter than ever before.

There has not been a day when less than 25 candidates for aquatic honors have reported to Wheaton Chambers, the captain. Chambers himself holds the intercollegiate 100-yard record, while Deniston, holder of the intercollegiate 50-yard record of 26 2-5 seconds, recently sprang a surprise by swimming the distance in 25 1-5 seconds in an interclass meet.

On the strength of this performance he recently challenged Daniels to swim 50 yards at Princeton. The New Yorker has accepted, but the date has not yet been decided.

Princeton's weak point will be in the long distance events; but three or four men are working up the 220-yard, and with the coaching of L. de B. Handley of the Pittsburg Taxicab Company. These 20 closed cars are to be delivered from the Franklin factory in Syracuse early next month.

The relay team will be a strong one with Chambers, Deniston, Bamman, captain of the water polo team, and Captain Dowd and Vezin are the fancy divers, and Wehr, substitute on the football eleven, is doing some creditable plunging. The first meet of the season will be held with Columbia next Saturday. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Feb. 27, Harvard at Princeton; March 6, Yale at Princeton; 13, C. C. N. Y. at New York; 20, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 27, Intercollegiates at New York.

SHORT SCHEDULE FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University baseball team schedule, as announced by Manager Day, is shorter than last year's, when there were 23 games scheduled. This year but 19 games have been arranged, 10 of which are to be played in Middletown. The schedule:

April 17, Springfield Training School at Middletown; 21, Holy Cross at Worcester, 24, West Point at West Point; 28, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.

May 1, Stevens; 6, Virginia; 8, Williams; 12, Yale at New Haven; 20, Holy Cross; 22, Tufts; 26, Brown at Providence; 29, Trinity.

June 4, Columbia; 5, Fordham; 21, Williams at Williamson; 26, Amherst; 28, Amherst at Amherst.

BOYS WILL HAVE PRELIMINARIES

PHILADELPHIA—Plans for the settlement of the intercollegiate rowing championship of America were announced Sunday by the board of stewards of the American rowing association, whose annual regatta is to be held on the Schuylkill, May 22. It consists in having preliminary regattas in all of the principal cities of the East and then having the national regatta meet for the national team.

Shortstop is another position to fill. Knight, who played first base last year; Dickinson, who filled in at second in the latter part of last season, and Dustin, who has covered third for the last two years, should have little difficulty in making their old places. In the outfield Captain Priest and McKenna are eligible.

MANY ENTRIES FOR TOURNEY

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The coming tourna-

Notes From the Field of Sports

The Brown University basketball team administered a bad defeat to Yale Saturday night, winning the match by 26 to 17.

Patrick Donovan, manager of the Brooklyn team in 1908, has been signed by the Boston Americans to act as scout.

The Harvard relay team is to run in the indoor meet of the 1st regiment, C. N. G. of Hartford, Friday night. R. G. Harwood will be entered in the high jump.

H. F. McCormick of the University Club of Chicago won the final match for the gold racquet championship Saturday by defeating E. Hewitt, 15-14, 15-2, 15-7.

Miss Marie Wagner successfully defended her title as woman indoor tennis champion, Saturday, by defeating Miss E. H. Moore, ex-champion, by a score of 6-10, 12-14, 6-0.

Harry F. Porter, world's champion high jumper, cleared 6 ft. 1 in. Saturday at the

TUFTS' NINE WILL BEGIN TODAY

Hardest Task to Fill Positions of Catcher and Shortstop—Pulsifer Will Be Coach.

MEDFORD—Baseball practise for the Tufts College varsity squad will begin in earnest this afternoon under the direction of Nate Pulsifer, a New England league player. The squad has an unusually large one, and with seven of last year's varsity in line a fast nine should be picked.

There will be a good supply of pitchers who made a fine showing as freshmen last year, and Atwood, who has pitched in a perfect football machine and when McKivatt and McCabe broke through the line for long and spectacular runs down the field time and time again the spectators were treated to an exhibition of dribbling and line passing seldom if ever seen on this side of the water before.

One of the spectacular plays of the day

Mayor Hibbard Favors Revision

At the opening of the hearing on the proposed amendment of the city charter as recommended by the finance commission today, Mayor Hibbard declared that he was thoroughly in accord with anything that the committee might decide and went on record as saying that if things went on as they were today, any successor to the executive's chair could sweep away all good that has been done, and could make things as bad as he says they were when he took the mayor's chair. He says that he spent days and weeks with the commission and that he knows that such reforms are needed. He said that every one should be given a chance to state their views.

FRANK COMMENTS
ON THE JUDICIARY
BY JUDGE GAYNOR

Takes the Early Decisions on
Eighty-Cent Gas Matter as
a Text for Criticism of the
Lower Courts.

TALKS TO PORTIAS

NEW YORK—Justice William J. Gaynor of the supreme court of New York state, talked to the Portia Club recently about the 80-cent gas decision, and made some very frank comments about the judiciary. The Portias are women students of law and all seemed much interested in the remarks of the jurist, who said, among other things:

"I see that you do not belong to those people who believe that the members of the judiciary are above criticism, but, like Roosevelt, will express an honest opinion and say that many of them are retarding the progress of the country. Criticism is all right, and the tarter the better if it does not descend to abuse."

"As far as gas is concerned, personally I do not think it makes much difference whether it is 80 cents or \$1.50. When I first moved to Brooklyn it was \$2.25, and I have never seen any difference in the size of the gas bills since, so there is not much more than sentiment in it."

"I didn't know that anyone else thought as I did about it until a man came out in a letter to the papers the other day. He gave the facts for the last 15 years, and the bills were continually going higher."

"The whole thing is in a line with the railroad troubles and we ought all to be thankful that a man like Roosevelt finally got into the presidential chair. He started in and did things instead of using mere words, though he uses enough of those sometimes."

"It was the biggest crime of this day and generation when the railroads discriminated in favor of certain corporations carrying one man's goods for less than another's. Then when the President steps in they say: 'This man is unsafe, he talks too much.'

"The gas company cannot run its main through the streets without the consent of the government, and so they must charge every man alike. When it seemed that the gas company was charging too much the Legislature took the matter up. There was a thorough investigation with experts, an honest man like Governor Hughes looking into it, and it was decided to reduce the price to 80 cents."

"Then the gas company went to the courts and got an injunction and tied up the 80-cent law, and that was done by a gentlemanly United States judge. They said they could not get reasonable dividends, and the government will not allow a man to be deprived of his property. On that ground they got the injunction. But if they water their stock and get unconscionable dividends, then we are being deprived of our property. (Laughter.)

"The case was tried before a referee, and were experts called in? I say emphatically they were not. The company piled its property up on the table, its stocks and bonds. Then comes in the big word 'franchise,' their permit to open up the street, and they say that is worth \$18,000,000, and the master in chancery swallowed it, hook, bait, and all. They said they could not make 6 per cent."

"We are willing they should make 6 per cent, or 8 per cent, but why should we have to pay interest on the franchise? They say it is worth \$18,000,000 (to be sure, they got it for nothing) and if it goes up to \$20,000,000, \$30,000,000, and \$40,000,000, are we going to pay on it? Do you think that would last forever? If we are not going to be allowed to criticize the courts, of course it will."

"I can understand when one has been looking at one side a long time he can see but one side. But finally this got up into the supreme court, and then it came tumbling down on their heads."

"To make us pay interest on the franchise would be not only an absurdity, but a gross injustice."

"It seemed to me that if this matter of the gas company had gone through we would have reached the danger point. The government would have been shaken to its foundations. Who would have been able to place confidence in a government that would let such things pass?"

"The courts should not treat the Legislatures as if they were made up of ruffians," he said in closing. "There are men of the highest ability, I know, in the Legislatures of the South; there are some in the West, though I know there are some in the East who are under the control of commercial interests."

FOUR VERDICTS AGAINST "L."

Four verdicts, totalling \$6881, were returned against the Boston Elevated Railway by a jury before Judge Hitchcock at the second session, Middlesex superior court, at East Cambridge this morning.

ARTILLERY READY
FOR PHILIPPINES

Contingent Starts Wednesday
on the Kilpatrick by the
Suez Route, Probably to
Man New Fort Works.

NEW YORK—Eight hundred artillerymen will embark on the transport Kilpatrick for Manila, going by the way of Suez. The Suez route is regarded as a treat by army people and civilians going to or returning from the Philippines on account of the variety of foreign ports at which the transport touches. Transportation on the Kilpatrick is eagerly sought.

The artillery contingent includes 311 officers and men from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under Col. Sidney Taylor. They are of E and F batteries, second field artillery. The remainder of the artillery troops are from the forts about New York, all being of the coast artillery, the 50th company from Fort Wardsworth, the 51st from Fort Hamilton, the 53d from Fort Totten and the 55th from Fort Hancock.

There is much speculation as to what the war department's policy is in sending the artillery back to the Philippines. A general policy of withdrawing the artillery troops, both field and coast, was inaugurated in 1904, as the men were needed to man the coast fortifications in the United States and to garrison the big guns. Progress has been made in the general scheme of fortification of the Philippines, and the order for artillerymen to proceed to the islands is taken to mean that the works there are now in need of the services of technically trained men. The government of the Moro province also requires artillery for expeditionary purposes.

PYTHIAN LODGES
MEET IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—A district convention of Pythian lodges will take place this evening at the castle hall of Montello Lodge, K. of P., and 17 lodges will be represented. The session of the grand lodge will be opened by George W. Penniman, the grand chancellor, a resident of this city. The grand lodge rank will be conferred on past chancellors who have not received it.

Other notable officers of the order who will attend are Supreme Vice-Chancellor George Hanson of Calais, Me., Grand Keeper of Records and Seal George W. Howe, Supreme Representative J. S. N. Clark of Fall River, the Hon. John N. Cole of Andover, Past Grand Chancellor John J. Whipple and Past Grand Chancellor L. Franklin Garfield, both of this city.

The lodges to be represented are Delphi of Weymouth, Damocles of Brockton, Harmony of Brockton, Plymouth Rock of Whitman, Monatiquof of Braintree, Pilgrim of Plymouth, John Ericson of Campello, Old Colony of Rockland, Howard of West Bridgewater, Dionysius of Campello, Blue Hill of Randolph, Norfolk of Holbrook, Arbutus of Middleboro, Montello of Montello, Hingham of Hingham, Chemung of Stoughton and King David of Brockton.

MILLIONS EXTRA
FOR STEEL PLANT

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The U. S. Steel Corporation for the preliminary construction work on the big steel plant to be built at the head of the lakes.

It is also understood that the company will by that time announce that its improvements for the completion of the improvements at the head of the lakes will be raised to \$27,000,000, nearly \$15,000,000 more than was appropriated originally.

Norwich University Notes

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Joseph C. Colombe, has given an explanation and demonstration of his noiseless gun before the cadets and faculty of Norwich University. His invention is wholly unlike Mr. Maxim's and is claimed to be much simpler. Mr. Colombe has recently returned from Venezuela.

The Alpha Sigma Nu fraternity held its 52d annual initiatory banquet at the Waterbury Inn, Capt. F. S. Clark '09 acted as toastmaster and introduced the following initiates: E. F. Dawst, R. W. Flint, W. H. Bradley, L. C. Cannon, E. A. Parker, G. V. Willard, F. V. Hemenway, H. L. Dean, W. W. Ingham.

The Alpha Chapter of the Theta Chi fraternity held its 53d initiatory banquet at its chapter house. The following initiates were present: E. G. Baldwin, H. R. Clark, W. J. McCrann, J. E. Miles, H. D. Morrill, J. S. Rand, O. W. Ray, H. H. Reid, J. W. Slattery, H. J. Woodward. Lieut. E. C. Hayden '09 acted as toastmaster.

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Legislation at the State House

(Continued from Page One.)

have been able by working for thrifit to show a saving of over a million dollars in city expenses and the new year starts with approximately \$400,000 cash on hand. Perhaps the amount is not very striking but I believe it means that the methods of administration have already been so changed that for an indefinite period this saving can go on. But it is only fair to warn you that as matters are now constituted, it is wholly within the power of a successor if he so wills to sweep away such changes as I have made in the shortest possible period of time. Furthermore, unless legislation is had there are still other reforms possible which cannot be had."

Ex-Governor Bates made the formal opening of the case, explained the appointment and duties of the finance commission which has just concluded its work. He reviewed the report at considerable length, saying the commission had no intention of unjustly criticizing officials or to imply improper motives. Its investigation has shown, however, that money of the city was wastefully expended and that apparently other cities with the same expenditures were receiving better results. The commission believed that the time had come when something should be done in Boston and that several changes in the city charter were necessary to accomplish this end. He then proceeded to enumerate and explain at length the various recommendations in the report of the finance commission.

Ex-Governor Bates, in opening, said he thought it due to himself to state that he appears only because the duty has been urged upon him, and not from any desire of his own, except the desire to advance any legislation of which he approves.

Taking up the proposed charter itself, he said that while nominally it is the result of action on the part of the mayor of two years ago really it is the outcome of a long-growing conviction on the part of the citizens of Boston that their government is not what it ought to be; that their taxes are too high and that the administration of their city is inefficient.

The commission took up a tremendous laborious task and it has made over 100 reports to the mayor, disclosing ample reasons for dissatisfaction on the part of the people and fully justifying everything that was done by the mayor, the city council and the legislature in calling the commission into being.

"The commission has given special qualifications for their office, has not been the rule in the past, fact the practise has been quite the opposite. A vast improvement will be effected if the mayor is required to certify that his appointees are expert and qualified, but the commission has gone even further than this, and recommends that appointments shall be submitted to the state civil service commission for certification that they have the special qualifications ascribed to the mayor.

"Some have pointed out that the appointment should be made by the civil service commission, or that appointees should be taken from the civil service lists, but this would not place upon the mayor the responsibility which now exists.

The four year term for the mayor has been tried in other cities and found beneficial; it has been safeguarded by the commission's recommendation, however, by the provision for a recall at the end of the second year.

"The fifth recommendation, that heads of departments shall be required to have special qualifications for their office, has not been the rule in the past, fact the practise has been quite the opposite. A vast improvement will be effected if the mayor is required to certify that his appointees are expert and qualified, but the commission has gone even further than this, and recommends that appointments shall be submitted to the state civil service commission for certification that they have the special qualifications ascribed to the mayor.

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The commission gave hearing to John J. Pickman of Lowell on his petition to authorize the city of Lowell to appropriate money to be expended in adorning and beautifying the banks of certain canals. It is proposed to add the mayor of the city and the chairman of the park commission to the boards of trustees controlling the locks and canals of the city under the deed of trust of 1844, that they shall have special supervision of a lot of land on the west side of Anne street, which is to be kept "as ornamental ground forever." Mr. Mills, engineer of locks and canal in Lowell, and City Solicitor Hill advocated the passage of this enabling act.

"A permanent finance commission is favored by the commission for various reasons.

The voters have become so accustomed to various changes in respect to elections that they have come to attribute them to the partisanship of politicians and to disregard them. This recommendation provides for a permanent commission which shall effectually advise the voters of the true condition of affairs.

The greatest evil at the present time exist largely in the opinion of the commission, because the voters are ignorant of them.

The commission should be appointed by the Governor. If appointed by the mayor there must, consciously or unconsciously, be a bias in favor of the appointing power and a disposition to point out his mistakes.

If elected by the people, as some desire, commissioners would be subject to the same influences which govern other candidates for offices which would decrease their usefulness. The appointment by the Governor which is proposed is not at all a violation of the principle of home rule as some have urged, for the commission is to be given no executive power.

1. A simplified ballot, with as few names thereon as possible.

2. The abolition of party nominations.

3. A city council consisting of a single small body elected at large.

4. The concentration of executive power and responsibility in the mayor.

5. The administration of the departments by trained experts, or persons with special qualifications for the office.

6. Full publicity secured through a permanent finance commission.

Taking these recommendations in their order, Governor Bates said the voters cannot properly determine the qualifications of candidates for office under the present condition. They may learn the qualifications of three candidates for mayor, but they cannot know the personal fitness of each one of the many candidates for the board of aldermen. When such a prominent man as the president of Harvard College publicly states that he cannot vote for candidates with consideration of their personal fitness, but must depend upon their designation as Republican or Democratic, it is not to be expected that the ordinary voter can do better.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE DEPENDS ON WORLD FOR WHEAT SUPPLY

Expert Points Out That Product of All Britain's Colonies Are Insufficient for Her Needs.

YIELD IS UNSTEADY

LONDON.—A. E. Humphries, a noted expert on wheat production, in a highly interesting paper on the "Production of Wheat in the British Empire," at a meeting of the Society of Arts, emphasized the fact that even if all the wheat shipped from Australia, Canada and India were taken by the British empire, it would still be a very long way from being self-sustaining as far as wheat is concerned.

Reviewing wheat production in all the countries composing the British empire, very great diversities are found to exist.

Canada, contrary to popular assumption, is not an ideal wheat-growing country,

according to the English expert, but it has overcome vast difficulties in admirable fashion and made the reputation of its wheat deservedly high.

The amount of Canadian corn exported to the United Kingdom has risen from 5½ per cent of the total corn imports of the latter country in 1893 to 1897 to 10½ per cent of the same in 1903 to 1907. Every province in Canada grows wheat, and the average annual total yield for the last five crops has been 12,200,000, or 3½ per cent of the average world's wheat crop.

Australia between 1860 and 1876 more than doubled her wheat acreage and in the five subsequent seasons carried the area up to 3,000,000 acres. There followed a lull of 15 years until another rapid increase has now brought the wheat area up to 6,000,000 acres. The average yield per acre in Australia for the last six years has been 9.6 bushels, as compared with Canada's 13½ bushels.

UNION DISCUSSED OF EPISCOPALIANS WITH METHODISTS

Conference of Church Leaders Held in New York to Talk Over the Subject and Plan Methods.

ACTION IS FORMAL

There has just been held in New York an informal conference of leaders in the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches in this country, at which were talked over the subject of the separation of these bodies and the question of what action, if any, may be set on foot to bring them together. It grew out of a correspondence that has been going on for three or four years between leaders in the two bodies. While small, it is held that it may in time amount to a good deal, especially as there are chance meetings on public and private occasions.

The conference did not consider reasons for separation many years ago. It was pointed out by both sides that historically the Methodist Episcopal and the Protestant Episcopal communions ought to be one, as they were almost one in doctrine and much the same in discipline.

The outcome of the conference was an agreement to continue the correspondence and to urge others on both sides to enter it. It was agreed that opportunity should be availed of to increase personal acquaintanceship of leading men in both communions, to the end that points of agreement might be emphasized and made known.

The two bodies named represent well-nigh a third of the population of the United States in their membership and adherents. The conference referred to, says the New York Tribune, was not official, and was in part accidental. The correspondence is, however, going on by design, and is increasing in volume.

Famous Fishing Ground on Lake Huron



AMONG THE ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY.

This sheet of water, in which new treaty may give Americans right to fish, is the home of bass, salmon, trout and white fish in great abundance.

UNIFORMITY OF LAW IN ALL U. S. AIM OF CIVIC FEDERATION

The National Association Appoints a Committee to Increase Unity and Effect a Deeper Love of Country.

NEW YORK.—The National Civic Federation has appointed a committee having for its object the establishment of a council of 100 prominent men in each state before whom will be laid a plan to secure more uniform legislation throughout the United States according to an announcement Sunday night.

John Hays Hammond is chairman of this committee and the following are also members: Alton B. Parker, New York; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; David R. Francis, Missouri; Curtis Guild, Jr., Massachusetts; Nahum J. Bachelder, New Hampshire; Edwin Warfield, Maryland; Herman Ridder, New York; C. F. Brooker, Connecticut; Bruce Haldeman, Kentucky; Victor Rosewater, Nebraska; Clark Howell, Georgia; P. L. Bonebrake, Kansas; James Lynch, Indiana; Harry Pratt Judson, Illinois; A. H. Revell, Illinois; John Lemon, Illinois; John H. Holiday, Indiana, and Benjamin L. Wheeler, California.

Of the pressing need for more uniform legislation the federation says: "The development of the nation and the changes in conditions brought about by that development, have emphasized the incongruities in the law, adopted as they have been without any attempt at uniformity in regulating the subject matter."

Both the railway and steamboat facilities for reaching its shores have greatly increased during the last few years and if the Canadian government build the great canal of the same name, Georgian bay will be of still greater importance, especially if the suggested fisheries preservation committee is given authority to protect the waters.

The committee has publicized its plan to the public and has raised \$364,70 for the Italian relief fund.

At a meeting of the Physical Society of America, in Baltimore, Associate-Professor Grace E. Davis, of the department of physics, was elected to membership. Out of the 400 members of this society, only 17 are women.

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What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

The Christian Science Monitor will each Monday print notices of current literature. This department is under the direction of a committee of editors, and the editor's judgment of the merit of each book sent for review.

"JEANNIE'S JOURNAL FOR FIRST YEAR AT BOARDING SCHOOL," by Althen Randolph, Board and Silver & Company, Publishers, New York, \$1.50.

The author's purpose is as fine as it is earnest. She endeavors to picture the transformation wrought in two young people through the thoughts and words of love and harmony of a girl appropriately named Joy.

But does this transformation really take place? When all is said and done what evidence is there of actual results?

The premises in the case of both Jeanne and Philip are feeble. That Philip is a wild young fellow, urgently in need of reform, is rather a matter of hearsay than evidence. His attempted elopement with Jeanne, arranged as it was by the latter, shows less wildness on his part than silliness on hers. When the reader hears that he has become quite serious and begun to show some character, he is inclined to see in this the boy's ripening into manhood rather than the result of those few stray phrases which Jeanne caught from Joy and mechanically transmitted to Philip without the remotest attempt at assimilation.

Jeanne's case is more striking. There is unquestionably a transformation, but it lies wholly in the author's description. At the beginning of the book and well into the middle, the author makes an American girl of seventeen talk and act in a manner almost indicative of a retarded intellect; while toward the end Jeanne's judgment improves so as to become quite normal. Here again, it would be absurd to attribute a reformatory power to Joy's sermons and apothegms. It is simply the author who has corrected her focus.

It is regrettable that such a substantial subject should have received such shallow treatment.

"HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEWTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1639 TO 1800, WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INHABITANTS prior to 1639," by Francis Jackson, of Boston, a native of Newton, Boston, printed by Stacy & Richardson, 1854.

A capital volume, replete with most interesting data concerning the founding and growth of a New England settlement.

The labor expended on the task of tracing thus minutely the origin of place and people is amply paid for by the sociological value of the result. The account of the foundation of Newton, originally an extension of Cambridge, its grants and boundaries, its early conveyances, is truly fascinating not only to the student, but to any one who realizes what a lasting and determining influence those first experiences and experiments exercised over the musical evolution of America.

The chapter on the building of highways is all too short; the first roads that opened up the country, early attempts to be crowned centuries later by that net of railroads connecting two oceans, deserved a more detailed account.

Newton separated from Cambridge after debates, petitionings and remonstrances lasting for a quarter of a century, from 1654 to 1679. The book quotes the remonstrants' picturesque comment, "Those long-breathed petitioners nested, not, but continued to bat their hooks and cast their lines into the sea, tiring out the courts with their eager pursuits and obliging them to dance after their pipers for 25 years." When the new town was launched there were 65 freemen in the village, 52 of whom signed the petition which severed the village from Cambridge.

Educational efforts, deadings with Indians and especially views and decrees on slavery hold the attention of the reader by their singular force both of subject and description.

The chapter on the Charles river and the nascent industries of the Upper and Lower Falls is undoubtedly the most interesting account of the volume and deserved to be carried down to the present time.

It is perhaps a little disappointing, in view of the great importance attained by those industries, that so little space was devoted to tracing them to their origin, while other subjects received such ample consideration.

Dealing with a Puritan settlement, it is natural that the ecclesiastical history of the town should be rendered in detail; the history of the church is brought down to a hundred years ago and con-

DICKENS ORDERED HIM TO GO AWAY

Henry C. Robinson, an American lawyer, tells a good story of his one interview with Charles Dickens. It occurred in Mr. Robinson's native town of Hartford, Conn., when the novelist was there on a lecturing tour.

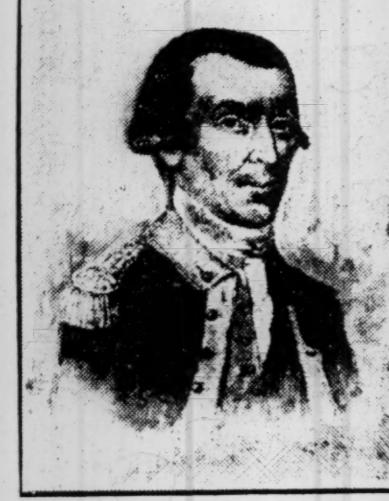
"I was a lad at the time," says Mr. Robinson, "but I had read and greatly admired Dickens' books. The novelist was staying in a hotel, the windows of which looked straight out on the road," reports *bits*.

ted that road, hoping to see the great writer, and one day I was rewarded. There he was, sitting close to an open window reading a newspaper.

"Forgetting in my eagerness my good manners, I went close to the window and stared in.

Presently Dickens, looking up, saw me. He at once laid down his paper and leaned forward. My delight was great. I thought the famous man was going to speak to me. And he did. He said:

"Go away, little boy—go away!"



JOSEPH WARD.

One the 16th day of April 1777, the Constitutional Congress appointed Joseph Ward, Esq., of Massachusetts, "commissioner-general of masters with the rank of colonel."

prises the lives of five ministers. Regarding other denominations we learn that the Baptists had at least one member in Newton as early as 1729, and that it took something like 50 years to obtain a show of toleration. As late as 1821 it appears, "a meeting of the inhabitants of Newton and adjacent towns, desirous of forming themselves into a society of Protestant Episcopalians, was held in the schoolhouse at Lower Falls and organized themselves into a parish." The first Methodist society was formed in 1826 and the church organized in 1832, while the Unitarians' meeting house was dedicated in 1828. The Universalists followed in 1841.

The author has carefully traced the part taken by the inhabitants of Newton in the revolutionary war, especially at the battles of Lexington and Concord, and a list of officers and men from Newton is added to that chapter.

The genealogical register is supplemented by a series of biographies of pioneers and other eminent men, chief among whom is Col. Joseph Ward, the Newton patriot, whose portrait appropriately adorns the volume as frontispiece.

The genealogical and biographical researches occupy considerably more than half the volume, but the family dates and data, no less than the correspondence and the reproductions from newspapers, command the interest of the reader to the end.

"THE METAPHYSICAL SHAKESPEARE," The plays of Shakespeare metaphysically interpreted by Miss Ruggles, Oldfield Publishing Company, Pasadena, California, \$1.

It is said that Turner, after listening to one of the most glowing of Ruskin's appreciations of his work, remarked un-sympathetically, "He sees all that is in it, does he? Well, I never knew it was there." We are reminded of this story by Miss Ruggles' interpretation of Shakespeare's plays which lies before us, for we find it almost as difficult to believe that Shakespeare meant all she says he did as that he embodied in his poetry the complicated cryptogram discovered by the late Mr. Donnelly.

In saying this we do not wish in any way to deprecate Miss Ruggles' work, but merely to deprecate what we consider to be the extremes to which she carries her theory. To contend that Shakespeare's plays are based on an appreciation of life his philosophy was rather a negative description, and it is scarcely possible to claim for his work such a basis of scientific metaphysics as Miss Ruggles' enthusiasm dictates.

"THE PAGE AND THE PRINCE," or A Fight for a Throne, by Charles Phillips Chapman, The Ball Publishing Company, Boston, \$1.25.

The charm of this wholesome, stirring story for boys seems to lie in the author's device of giving a setting and incidents suitable to the times of chivalry and introducing characters who think and act very much as men and women of today. This method of telling the story, the crisp modern English, the alert wit and unaffected good faith of the boy hero, serves to brighten vividly the shadowy avenues of the past.

But the story is not told in swash-buckling language. There is no effort to make it seem that something very unlike our life of today was going on a thousand years ago. We do not know from reading this book what the period of the prince's castle is situated, but we do know that an active life was going on, shared by the peasant breaking rocks on the highway and taking his evening mug of ale in the low-roofed tavern; by the pages wrangling in pleasant cameraderie in the inner court of the castle; by my lady with her errands to the perfumer's and the pastry cook's, and by the spoiled heir apparent and his sulky father.

The plot is about a usurper's family who had held the throne for 300 years while the legitimate rulers were in exile; the return of the true heir as a page, his ignorance of his rightful status, his relatives plotting in the background and the mishaps of the boy at court; then the sudden rising of the people when his standard is planted, and his final enthronement. The story is told in excellent English and the incidents depict ideals of honor and courage put into practice.

DICKENS ORDERED HIM TO GO AWAY

PROTEST TEXAS TWO-CENT FARE

N. A. Stedman, attorney for all the principal railroads in Texas, has issued a statement opposing 2-cent fare legislation in that state. He says that the gross earnings of Texas roads were 13 per cent less, and their net earnings 40 per cent less, in the year ended June 30, 1908, than in the previous fiscal year.

Replies to a charge by F. O. Fuller, author of the pending 2-cent fare bill, that the railroads have not made improvements which they promised when the 2-cent fare bill was dropped two years ago, Mr. Stedman denies that the railroads made any promise; but he asserts that since then, without any promise, they have spent for improvements and new equipments, in spite of the panic, about \$7,000,000, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He says the Texas lines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, earned less than 3 per cent on the commercial value of their property, whereas other lines of business in the state earn an average of 8 per cent net; and that "if assurance can be given that investors in railways will be permitted to earn 8 per cent on their properties, millions of Texas capital will go into railways."

These were the scenes amid which Shakespeare grew up, and it is perhaps not wonderful if he who had "little Latin and less Greek" was steeped early in the English Bible. Curiously enough there is not a statement in his plays to show that he held any religious views at all. There is a profound philosophy scattered through his works, but side by side with it are statements calculated to make you wonder if life was to him anything more than a vision seen in a glass darkly.

Miss Ruggles' interpretation of the text is always thoughtful and interesting, and amply repays studying. But when she proceeds to define Antonio as the average moralist, the law of Venice as the human law, Shylock as the Mosai law, Portia as the ideal, and Belmont as the home of the ideal, we think she undertakes to prove too much. Suppose Shylock to represent the Mosai law, the idea of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. The fact remains that a man should love his neighbor as himself. So certainly did not Shylock. The Mosai law, indeed, expressly forbade a man to put a stumbling block before his neighbors. Yet this was precisely what Shylock did. Nor is the metaphor much more fortunate in representing Portia as "the ideal—the higher Hebrew law now called Christian—which says: 'Love is the fulfilling of the law.'" Portia's original plea for mercy is one thing, her method of circumventing Shylock's obstinacy another thing. Miss Ruggles may call it running Shylock's malice to earth, it is in reality the nearest approach to what is known as Old Bailey advocacy ever seen outside the Old Bailey.

The fact is that when Shakespeare wrote the Jews had been excluded from England for 300 years. The Jewry existed in the revolutionary war, especially at the battles of Lexington and Concord, and a list of officers and men from Newton is added to that chapter.

The genealogical register is supplemented by a series of biographies of pioneers and other eminent men, chief among whom is Col. Joseph Ward, the Newton patriot, whose portrait appropriately adorns the volume as frontispiece.

It is said that Pope, watching Macklin's performance of Shylock made use of the often quoted expression:

"This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew."

The Jew that Shakespeare drew will in a world of opinions be likely to remain a matter of opinion, but though Shakespeare had undoubtedly a remarkably clear perception of the contradictions of life his philosophy was rather a negative description, and it is scarcely possible to claim for his work such a basis of scientific metaphysics as Miss Ruggles' enthusiasm dictates.

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GREAT STRENGTH OF WHALE SHOWN

"An anecdote illustrating the great strength of the whale is told us by an eye-witness, Sidney King, who says that while at Grand Manan recently he saw a large specimen swimming about at Seal Cove, near the mooring at that place.

The large sardine boat Ouida, owned by William Russell and Grover Cook, was tied up for the winter with a six-inch and a four inch bridle to the mooring, says the *Kennebunk (Me.) Journal*. In playing about the vessel, which is of some 14 tons burden, the sea monster either accidentally or by way of sport took the two large ropes in his mouth and started to swim to bottom. The vessel heeled over and took in water, the shocks were torn completely off her deck, and finally both ropes were parted by the terrific strain setting the vessel adrift.

He was tied up again without damage, but shows what a whale could do if he was really enthusiastic."

THE COMPANY INCREASES STOCK

The stockholders of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY WASHINGTON TO BE SOLD IN LONDON

Documents Extend Over a Period of Four Years and Many Deal with Court Martial Sentences.

FAVORED REPRIEVES

LONDON—Interesting letters and documents relating to the American War of Independence, four of them signed by Washington, are to be offered for sale at Sotheby's on March 1. The letters are chiefly addressed to Col. Israel Shreve, commanding in New Jersey, and are dated from headquarters at Valley Forge, New Windsor and other places between February, 1777, and January, 1781.

The most interesting of the series is a letter signed by Washington on sentences by court martial, in which he says: "I cannot confirm the sentence against Carter until I have consulted Governor Livingston. Introducing court martial into his state was intended to remedy the weakness of the civil power, but in the state of New Jersey, where there is one thing, the method of circumventing Shylock's obduracy another thing.

Miss Ruggles may call it running Shylock's malice to earth, it is in reality the nearest approach to what is known as Old Bailey advocacy ever seen outside the Old Bailey.

Mr. Paderewski has not made a reputation as the composer of a great symphony, he has made his Boston friends feel acquainted with him as never before. Hereafter he will be something more than that. Paderewski who plays with the lights low and makes himself known only by means of piano tones. He has been heard once to tell his thoughts not through his own playing, but through that of other men; he has discarded the mystery and the wizardry of the pianist for the open greeting, the direct speech of the composer. Though a week ago when he played the program of his recital he held the attention of the audience as nobody else can hold it, and though during the performance of his new work the audience gave a flagging, labored attention, yet there was an intimacy of expression in the symphony that could never be spoken through the piano.

In the *Symphony in B minor*, which is to count as the composer's 24th work, Paderewski has undertaken to tell the general history of Poland, and besides that to narrate one typical event, the attempt of the patriots of 1863-4 to make a revolution. He is a better psychologist than narrator. In describing the efforts of people and nobles to make Poland a nation among nations, he has indicated their feeling, he has told the motives that actuated the conflicting classes; but he has signalized failure to give an idea of the sequence of events, or of cause and effect. Since the music takes its character from the people's thoughts rather than from their actions, it lacks animation. It is full of contrasted emotions, it is full of arguments; sometimes it threatens to accomplish something, but nothing is brought to pass.

Of the three movements of the symphony, but two, the first and the last, will be discussed here. The second, the slow movement, is so hopelessly indefinite in its expression that a hearer could wish that the composer had done with it as with the scherzo, left it to be written later. The first movement, which describes Poland's past, has a sustained interest and would have been an illuminating study of the Polish race if the composer had presented it by itself. There is striving but no leadership, a wish to get into the light, but a willingness to stay in the dark; the wood wind instruments get hold of a good idea which the strings repeat; there is salvation for Poland in that idea if it is only followed out. A dispute arises, and a gentle voice, that of some idealist, speaks but is drowned out by the general chorus. An event happens which should decide the fortunes of Poland, but it is without consequences. The people are thrown into a fright, they deliberate with the nobles, and all agree on a course of action, but nothing is done.

In the first movement, which takes 25 minutes in performance, Paderewski is always clear but never picturesque. He tells what cross purposes and divided aims have brought his countrymen through the centuries without a nationality, but he never brings forward a flesh and blood hero either of camp or court and he never paints a Polish landscape. He writes like an absentee patriot who thinks much about his country, but has not lived very close to its soil.

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Mr. Fanning has adopted the new method, that of making song illustrate thought instead of making it display thought. In doing so he has moved from the safe ground of a pure and single art which can be learned in a studio to the uncertain ground of a mixed art which can be learned only by platform experiments. The method of singing which Dr. Wullner has made famous is a risky one for a singer to adopt unless he has unusual gifts of intellect. When speech tones are used in place of singing tones, there must be such good reason for the substitution that the hearer will not only get the poet's idea more definitely, but will get it in a way that is more valuable emotionally. The performer should not use the two arts of speech and song in such a way that he appears a singer one minute and a reader the next. There must be a unity of purpose in his in-erative method, or else he is likely to have the appearance of being untrue to himself. An audience may be captivated by a little trick of contrast which they have never heard before, but after it is tried on them two or three times, it is an ungrateful thing, they will not be moved by it.

Dr. Wullner's singing did not captivate at first, but as he went on from song to song the purpose of his method unfolded itself, the hearer's thoughts and imagination were quickened by the singer's intellectual grasp of the poetry.

Mr. Fanning has gone farther with the new idea than Dr. Wullner, for at times he quiesces song altogether and recites whole poems. Mr. Fanning has a far better reciting voice than Dr. Wullner and a better reciting voice, too; yet with his excellent equipment, his new ways have added little to his power. He has taken on, apparently not because he is convinced of their value to him, but because he has seen somebody else use them successfully. They put him on closer terms with his audience than he could ever get with the formal style of singing, but in the important thing of all, in sending home to his listeners the thought of the poet, he gains nothing by his reciting exploits.

Mr. Fanning is a good singer and a good reciter; but how to combine his gifts of song and speech into a new and unified art that shall make him one of the great baritones of the day is an intellectual task at which he has only made a beginning.

At the concert given Sunday evening in Mechanics Hall for the Musicians' Relief Society, John Philip Sousa had under his leadership a band of wood wind and brass instruments strengthened in the French manner by string basses. The music performed was partly arrangements of orchestral pieces and partly Mr. Sousa's band marches. The necessary substitution of clarinets for violins in the *Processional* from Wagner's *Parsifal* took away the element of tone contrast, so that

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

THE changes incident to extensive building operations together with the annual February sale have resulted in the remarkable cut in prices of 30 to 50 per cent in medium and high-grade furniture in the department store of Jordan Marsh Company. The prevailing style in this sale is the old colonial in mahogany finish. There is generally an absence of scroll work, and the presence of beautiful plain solid work, which will increase in value through the years, although there is some scroll ornamentation for those who wish it.

If one is looking for a parlor or library table or a bookcase, there are some included in this sale that are real values. If an easy chair or sofa is desired, there are bargains offered in them, and among these are the beautiful Louis XV. styles.

Then there are some fancy davenport, bureaus, chiffoniers, nice novelties in odd pieces, as well as chamber and parlor suits.

Among the wardrobes that are offered are some made as convenient for gentlemen as craft can make them, with a place for everything from a collar button to an evening dress suit.

As one visits this department, he sees a turning from the brass bedsteads to the four-post wooden ones again, as instead of two or three samples of the wood designs, as it has been in the last few years, there are now dozens. Those who still wish for the brass ones can of course be accommodated with many styles to select from.

Besides the mahogany furniture, there is the mission style which has been so popular in recent years, and also many pieces in oak, maple, and birch, so that any taste can be suited.

The opportunity to secure these bargains is being appreciated, and many have visited the store and indicated their selections with white "sold" cards.

The same changes have reduced the price for domestic and oriental rugs, so that those who have in mind the purchase of something of this sort would be well repaid for a visit to this department.

ALL accounts are welcomed by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, whether they are large or small. The officers of the bank urge their patrons to talk over banking matters with them. The best of expert advice is always at the disposal of all depositors.

THE sale of Russian pony and sable squirrel fur coats continues at Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s. There is still a large variety of beautiful skins to select from. Quilted lined and long velvet coats are among the most attractive of the latest offerings.

SOUZAN'S BAND is to be heard in three of its latest pieces in the new records just issued by the Victor Talking Machine and now on sale at the Oliver Ditson Company, 150 Tremont street.

EVENING CLOTHES are to be seen in a large variety at Macular Parker's. Suits range in price from \$5 to \$55, the quality in all grades being excellent. White full dress vests and all accessories are to be had for full dress occasions.

NEW SPRING STYLES of cotton goods in all the coming season's most approved shades and fabrics are to be seen at Hovey's, Summer street. Seersucker and mercerized linens and printed percales come in many novel effects. Especially attractive in price and

quality are some new dress goods of chevron serge at 75 cents a yard.

FUR COATS in a bewildering variety are to be seen at Shepard Norwell Company's store, Winter street, Temple place and Tremont street. No one who loves beautiful furs should fail to see this display. It amounts in its beauty and variety to an exposition. Not only the usual kinds are on view, but many rare skins as well. Considering the style and workmanship, the prices asked are remarkably low.

CARS of a number of customers of J. W. Magnier Company, 743-745 Boylston street, which have been taken in at the beginning of the fiscal year 1909-10 by the opening of the Grove Hall station, in Blue Hill avenue, near Warren street, Roxbury. This will make the entire

two to three of their original cost.

LASS enclosed piazzas are but one of the many attractive features of the Woodland Park Hotel, Auburndale, Mass.

These piazzas are heated, transforming them into a miniature conservatory.

On either side of the lobby of the hotel

there are very handsome rooms, the green room and the blue room, with carpet and all decorations following a single color scheme.

FOR RUGS go to Hatch's, is a remark often heard among home-makers and decorators. Undreamed-of varieties of rugs and for every possible use that rugs may be put to are to be had at this firm's store, 43 and 45 Summer street.

Twenty years' experience in handling public service corporation bonds is the basis of the booklet which has just been issued for the benefit of present or prospective owners of this means of investment by N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, 35 Federal street. The booklet will be sent to any address upon request.

FOR OVER A CENTURY the use of Crane's writing papers has been a mark of good taste. A very interesting booklet, "The Autobiography of a Boy of Paper," with samples of the best varieties of paper will be sent upon request to Eaton, Crane & Pike Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

DISTINCTIVE STYLES from Paris are to be seen at Delany's, the Berkeley Building, 420 Boylston street. The head of this firm was formerly with the city of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Somerville, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton, Revere, Waverley and Winthrop. On July 1, the cities of Quincy and Newton were added, and it now covers an area of more than 160 square miles, employs 1492 clerks and laborers and 1240 carriers and serves an estimated population of 1,291,000.

Substantial increase in volume of business accompanied this latest extension. The receipts at the central office in 1907 were \$4,426,647.80; in 1908, \$4,511,966.97.

In the postal district, the receipts for 1907 amounted to \$5,359,668; for 1908, to \$5,474,668; and, in spite of the fact that during most of 1908 prosperity reigned and through much of 1908 very different conditions prevailed, the receipts of the registry division held up well, while there were 128,000 more "transactions" in money orders, last year, than there were in 1907.

HANDSOME KIMONOS in dark colors suitable for travelling are just now the special feature on the counters of Davis' East India House, 373 Boylston street.

THOUSANDS OF BOOKS from the regular stock and from recent purchases are now being offered at a fraction of the cost at which they were originally published to be sold, at the store of De Wolfe Fiske Co., 20 Franklin street.

A SPECIAL SALE of jewelry and leather goods is now going on at the store of Chandler & Co., Tremont street, near West. Especially beautiful are the cut jet earrings at \$1.50. Hand bags in fancy leathers in black, blue, green, tan, gray and wine shades of buffed calf, morocco, pig skin and alligator are a very novel offering.

ITALIAN RELIEF FUND. The Massachusetts relief fund for the victims of the Italian earthquake now totals \$155,133.53, according to the latest report sent out by Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers, Citizens of Plymouth have contributed \$189.56.

PLAN BIG THEATER IN PHILADELPHIA. A large theater building will soon be erected in North Kensington, the handsomest structure of its kind in north Philadelphia.

INVESTORS A preposition of great interest is now being introduced; full particulars and references given; call or communicate with W. MELVIN, room 17, 162 Franklin street.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED in sums of \$100 to \$10,000 at 6% on suburban and city homes, not more than 55% on real value loaned. H. E. FALES, 67 Rutland st., phone 1447-1 Tremont.

THE Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co., R. A. MORRISON, President, 175 California st., Denver, Colo.

FIVE PERCENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOAN on real property in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the value of the property on all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of the buildings is renewed on farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City Clearing House Assn.; J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES. SOUTH DAKOTA MORTGAGES—First mortgagors, netting 6% and 7% on good farm lands. Those loans are given on the title of the property; make no charge for collection or interest or principal; see that all money is of the best; never had a foreclosed or full particulars on application; also map and full particulars on application; also South Dakota lands for sale. ROBERT V. ERKINE, Rapid City, S. D.

ENGRAVERS, DESIGNERS

GATCHELL & MANNING, Philadelphia.

ENGRAVERS for high-class Catalogues, Advertisements and Commercial work, 40 employees in our designing and illustrating studio, 1000 square feet under one roof.

We make "cuts" for printing on a type press, in one or more colors. Send for samples.

PRINTING

LETTER HEADINGS OF QUALITY, designs artistic; \$1.70 to \$2 per M.; less in extra large sizes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns.

A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

NEW YORK LODGING HOUSE ACCEPTED

NEW YORK—This city today accepted

the new \$425,000 municipal lodging house and the institution was dedicated by Mayor McClellan.

The house has accommodations for

1000 men and women. Its policy, as far as the men are concerned, will be to harbor and feed those willing to work for a half day breaking rock on Black-well's island.

There is every reason to expect that this far-reaching reform measure will pass the Senate before Easter, and will put into operation before the end of the year.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS TO MEET

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual conven-

tion of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers'

Association of Massachusetts will be held

in this city in April. There will be the

usual business session followed by a ban-

quet.

TAUNTON TO HEAR REVIVALISTS

TAUNTON, Mass.—Rev. Harry Taylor, one of the successful preachers in the great Boston meetings, will begin evangelistic services in Taunton next Thursday, Feb. 18, in the Winslow Congregational Church. Albany Smith, son of Gypsy Smith, will assist Mr. Taylor by leading the service of song. All the ministers of the city are busy making prepara-

tions for these meetings.

THE CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual conven-

tion of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers'

Association of Massachusetts will be held

in this city in April. There will be the

usual business session followed by a ban-

quet.

POSTAL STATION AT GROVE HALL TO BE ESTABLISHED

Entire Number of Them Will Be Sixty-Two After Change Goes Into Effect at Beginning of Fiscal Year.

The postal stations of the Boston post district will be increased at the beginning of the fiscal year 1909-10 by the opening of the Grove Hall station, in Blue Hill avenue, near Warren street, Roxbury. This will make the entire

two to three of their original cost.

Portions of the territory now served by the Roxbury, Dorchester and Dorchester Centre stations will be set off to form a district. This station is to be opened at the instance of the postoffice itself, and not in response to a call from the public, however desirable the public may find it. The Roxbury, Dorchester and Dorchester Centre stations have more business than they can handle, for the best interests of the service, and some of their carriers have unduly long routes.

It does not seem expedient to move any of these stations, as will be done with the South Boston station and the East Cambridge and Arlington Heights branches, and the most economical method of lightening the pressure was deemed to be to put a new station in

the same location.

The Boston postoffice has enlarged its boundaries of recent years and now controls more stations and branches than any other in the country. Only two cities, New York and Chicago, show

four stations, Philadelphia ranking fourth. Prior to last July, the Boston postal district embraced the municipalities, the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Somerville, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton, Revere, Waverley and Winthrop. On July 1, the cities of Quincy and Newton were added, and it now covers an area of more than 160 square miles, employs 1492 clerks and laborers and 1240 carriers and serves an estimated population of 1,291,000.

FOR SALE—40 BURBANK, 401 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—100 acres of good farming land in Alton, Co., Kansas; 120 acres in cultivation, with house, barn, orchard, well, etc.; 5 natural gas wells which bring \$25 per month.

FOR SALE—40 BURBANK, 401 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two modern houses, one new of 5 and 7 rooms, on one lot facing street, a good location. 1 door from street, 15 steps up to front porch, price \$125 per month.

FOR SALE—Old SOUTH BLDG., 931 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Two modern houses in best part of Waltham. Address E. G. Box 205, H. C. FRENCH.

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World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

STRONG DEMAND FOR STOCKS IN BOTH MARKETS

Gains of Several Points Are Made by Leading Wall Street Issues Influenced by Foreign Buoyancy.

SUPERIOR COPPER UP

The New York market opened strong this morning and business was on a much larger scale than had been experienced during the early trading for some time past. A better feeling among financial interests abroad was an important influence and the New York public service commission granting permission to the Erie railroad company to issue \$30,000,000 bonds for refunding and improvement purposes was the most prominent factor marketwards in Wall street.

The Erie issues lead the advance on the London exchange and were quite strong in New York. The improvements to be made to the road are expected to include the reduction of the grades of the road to such an extent that will enable the company to handle traffic as other trunk lines and give it the opportunity greatly to increase its earning power. Erie common opened 1½ higher and the preferred was up 2 points at the opening.

Other strong features included People's Gas, which opened at 114, a gain of 3½ over the closing last Thursday. An accumulation of buying orders over the holidays for this and other stocks and an apparent scarcity of securities in the market, together with the covering of shorts, had to do with the strength of the market.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, which were strong in London last week, moved up today in Wall street, the former to 18½, and the latter to 19½. Louisville & Nashville was among the strongest of the railroads. It opened at 127 and advanced 2½ to 129½. Atlantic Coast Line, which made a big advance last week, opened 1½ higher at 118 and jumped to 122½ during the early trading. The entire market was strong but trading was confined largely to the specialties. The higher prices brought some profit taking toward mid-day and prices sagged off from the highest.

The local market was strong with Superior Copper making the greatest gain. The stock opened at 41½ and advanced to 43½ during the first hour. Fractional gains were made by almost all of the coppers. Amalgamated, however, was inactive and did not move up with the rest of the market. The stock opened an eighth under Thursday's closing price at 77½ and gained an eighth. American Pneumatic issues were in good demand, the common opening at 8½ and advanced during the forenoon to 9½. The preferred opened at 1½ higher than Thursday's close at 17½ and advanced to 18.

There were further recessions in the early afternoon in the New York stocks that had enjoyed the largest gains, but the market held steady with quotations generally above the opening. Amalgamated Copper was conspicuously weak, declining 5 to 7½, due to a further decline in the metal market today.

Superior Copper advanced during the afternoon to 45½ on the local market. Massachusetts Gas was up 7½ to 65½. Isle Royale was up 3½ to 31½. On the New York market Union Pacific around 2 o'clock was selling at 18½, a gain of 2½.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Paris Bourse made a good showing last week notwithstanding the state of the copper market and the heaviness of Rio Tinto.

E. H. Harriman, on the arrival of his party at Chattanooga, said that he would probably spend more than \$12,000,000 on railroads in the South but for adverse legislation.

The Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and other trunk lines have met the cut in import freight rates from Boston and other New England ports to Chicago and the Middle West by the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads.

Presidents of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough Metropolitan conferred and President Winter said that while the two companies would remain independent their exchange of views referred to their common interest in the city's transit problem.

The contract for preliminary construction work on the United States Steel Corporation's \$27,000,000 steel plant in Minnesota is expected to be let within 30 days.

It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company purchase the Midland Steel Company for \$4,000,000.

LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

Advance
Cansons, money 81½
Anacoda 45½
Atchison 100½
Canadian Pacific 110½
St. Paul 110½
Eric 102½
Louisville & Nashville 141½
New York Central 127½
Pennsylvania 102½
Southern Pacific 119½
U. S. Steel 55½
U. S. Steel pf 112½

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

| | Open | High | Low | Sale |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Amalgamated Copper | 77½ | 77½ | 75½ | 76½ |
| Amex Car & Foundry | 56½ | 57½ | 56½ | 57½ |
| Amex Car & Eq pref | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Amex Locomotive | 56 | 57½ | 56 | 57 |
| Amex Locomotive pref | 111 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| Amex Steel & Refining | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Amex Steel & Refining pref | 165½ | 165½ | 163½ | 164½ |
| Amex Sugar | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Amex Tel & Tel | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| Amex Tobacco pref | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Anacoda | 46½ | 46½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Atchison | 109½ | 104½ | 100½ | 101½ |
| Atchison pref | 103½ | 103½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 118½ | 122½ | 118½ | 120½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 114½ | 116½ | 114½ | 116½ |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Central Leather | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| Central Leather pref | 105½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| Central Pneumatic | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Chicago & Alton | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| Chicago Great Western | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 17½ | 17½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Eric | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| General Electric | 158½ | 158 | 156½ | 158 |
| Great Northern Ore | 142 | 144 | 142 | 143½ |
| Illinois Central | 144 | 144 | 143½ | 143½ |
| Kansas & Texas | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 125½ | 129½ | 125½ | 129½ |
| Mexican Central | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 73 | 73 | 72½ | 72½ |
| New York Central | 128 | 128 | 127½ | 127½ |
| Nicols & Western | 81½ | 81½ | 80½ | 81½ |
| Northern Pacific | 138½ | 140½ | 139½ | 140½ |
| Ohio & Erie | 178½ | 178½ | 178½ | 178½ |
| Pennsylvania | 123½ | 127½ | 123½ | 127½ |
| People's Gas | 114 | 114 | 113 | 114 |
| Pressed Steel Car | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Reading | 133 | 133 | 132 | 132 |
| Republic Steel | 24½ | 24½ | 24 | 24 |
| Rock Island pref | 65 | 65 | 64½ | 65 |
| Shoshone-Sheldell & L. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| Southern Pacific | 118½ | 119½ | 118½ | 119½ |
| Southern Railway | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| St. Paul | 118½ | 124 | 118½ | 124 |
| Texas Pacific | 17½ | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| Union Pacific | 180½ | 181½ | 180½ | 181½ |
| U. S. Rubber pref | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| U. S. Steel | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| U. S. Steel pref | 113½ | 114½ | 113½ | 114½ |
| Wabash | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| Western Union | 67½ | 68 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Westinghouse Electric | 83 | 84½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| Wisconsin Central | 43½ | 43½ | 42½ | 42½ |

BONDS.

| | Opening | High | Low |
|-------------------------|---------|------|------|
| Amer Tel & Tel conv | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| Atchison gen 4s | 1012 | 1018 | 1018 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84 |
| Chicago Rock Island 4s | 114 | 114 | 113 |
| Interboro Met Co 4½s | 106½ | 108 | 106½ |
| Japan 4½s | 121 | 121 | 120 |
| Japan 4½s new | 100 | 100 | 99½ |
| Kansas & Texas 4s | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| N. Y. City 4½s new | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 |
| Pennsylvania conv 15s | 55½ | 55½ | 55 |
| Reading gen 4s | 100½ | 102 | 100½ |
| Southern Railway 4½s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| United States Steel 5s | 105 | 105½ | 104 |
| Wabash 4s | 75½ | 75½ | 75 |
| Wisconsin Central 4s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |

BONDS.

| | Opening | High | Low |
|-------------------------|---------|------|------|
| Amer Tel & Tel conv | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| Atchison gen 4s | 1012 | 1018 | 1018 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4s | 84½ | 84½ | 84 |
| Chicago Rock Island 4s | 114 | 114 | 113 |
| Interboro Met Co 4½s | 106½ | 108 | 106½ |
| Japan 4½s | 121 | 121 | 120 |
| Japan 4½s new | 100 | 100 | 99½ |
| Kansas & Texas 4s | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| N. Y. City 4½s new | 1012 | 1012 | 1012 |
| Pennsylvania conv 15s | 55½ | 55½ | 55 |
| Reading gen 4s | 100½ | 102 | 100½ |
| Southern Railway 4½s | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| United States Steel 5s | 105 | 105½ | 104 |
| Wabash 4s | 75½ | 75½ | 75 |
| Wisconsin Central 4s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |

NEW FINANCING IS EXPECTED BY SOUTHERN SOON

Bonds May Be Sold to Pay off the \$16,000,000 Notes Maturing Soon Unless the Issue Is Extended.

ARE WELL SECURED

It is expected by many financiers and bankers that some new financing will be undertaken soon by the Southern Railway Company. The \$16,000,000 Southern railway 5 per cent notes will mature April 1, and the street thinks that the company will sell a block of general and development 4s to pay off the notes and raise money for improvements. The notes are well secured, however, and it is the belief of some bankers that they will be extended.

Wall street is watching with interest the market movement of the bonds, as advancing prices might indicate that bankers associated with the road expect to finance the company's requirements by purchasing general and development 4s.

To secure the \$16,000,000 of 5 per cent notes, the company has deposited about \$26,000,000 par value of stocks and bonds, including stocks in a number of terminal companies: \$2,000,000 of Georgia Southern & Florida first consolidated 4s and stocks of that company; 4440 shares of the Richmond-Washington Company; \$5,000,000 of Southern railway, Carolinas division 4s, and \$1,500,000 of Southern railway, Memphis division second 5s. Of course it is difficult to determine the value of the deposited collateral, but conservative bankers believe it to be worth largely in excess of the par of the notes, which now sell on a money basis.

MARSHAL NEWS

ALBANY—The public service commission of the second district has granted after a rehearing a certificate of necessity and permission to exercise franchises to the New York, Webster and Boston Railway Company.

At a special meeting of the Boston Steamship Company held this morning the stockholders voted to dissolve the Company and authorized the officers to apply for the necessary decree.

At the annual meeting of the Mackay Companies, this morning, 54,956 shares were represented. The trustees whose terms expire were reelected. Only routine business was transacted. The annual report will not be given out until tomorrow.

Robinson Bros., Pittsburgh, say: "It should be borne in mind that prices usually go as much too high in a period of unrestrained speculation as they go too low in a period of depression or panic. Therefore, we do not accept the extreme high level reached in the past as a criterion of what the market may do or should do when general trade has caught up, and those who do argue from this premise must admit that months are likely to elapse before the volume and profit in commercial business are likely to reach the high tide of 1906-07, and thereby justify a permanently higher range of quotations. Speculative excess may carry prices to the former high mark but the latter will not be stable."

CHICAGO BOARD.

| | Previews | Open | Close | High |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are SolicitedA Page of Interest to All
the Family

THE HOME FORUM

CHARITY

When sufficient time has elapsed to enable the enormous mass of potsherds, papyri and inscriptions resulting from the excavations of the last quarter of a century, in the east, to be analyzed and collated, the students of the Bible text will, no doubt, be placed in possession of a more exact key, than any that has yet been discovered, to the peculiar form of Greek in which the New Testament is written. When this occurs it will undoubtedly be found that the precise meaning of the Greek supports at all points the purely spiritual interpretation of the text. This has been the result in every case up to the present time. There is, indeed, nothing more remarkable in the history of critical exegesis than the way in which the conclusions of Mrs. Eddy have forestalled those of the great scholars of the universe. On no single word has Mrs. Eddy laid more stress than on the word Love, the word which may truly be called the key-word of the Bible. There are, of course, two words so translated, and the King James revisors seem to have realized a difficulty when they decided to render one of these words charity. This word, so great an authority as Deissmann himself admits, has a more than superficial meaning. A religious ethical meaning which is quite inadequately expressed by the ordinary sense in which love is used. It cannot, however, be pretended that the substitution of charity, as an alternative, helps matters very much. For charity has a more or less distinctly defined, as well as a limited meaning which in the end succeeds in making confusion rather more than less confounded. There is not, in the entire New Testament, a single place in which the word translated charity should not be Love, but love always in a spiritual as opposed to a material sense.

Charity itself is a result of a spiritual sense of love, which leaves mankind in some famous words of Abraham Lincoln's, "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." The critics of Christian Science are always asserting that Christian Science is a doctrine of uncharitableness for the very reason that the firmness in the right which it indicates makes it impossible to be charitable to evil, however much pity may be felt for the victim of evil passions. Peter, it may be remarked, never said that charity covered a multitude of sins in the sense in which that phrase is usually construed. What he did say was: "And above all things

The fact seems to be that Jerome, making the Latin translation of the Bible, which we know as the Vulgate, found himself face to face with a late fourth century or early fifth century view of love of a purely carnal description. Turning about for a way out of the difficulty, he determined to put aside the word "amor" and adopted instead "caritas." When just a thousand years later Wycliffe made the first complete English version of the Bible, he followed the Vulgate in the adoption of the word "charity." The version made by Tyndale, when Henry VIII was King, reverts to the word "love," but some 40 years later in the Bishop's Bible, produced in the reign of Elizabeth, the change was once more made to the word "charity"; a not very astonishing fact if Bacon's views on the subject of love were particularly prevalent. The great King James version, published in 1611, and still known as the "authorized" though it retained so enormous a percentage of Tyndale's work that, in the words of Mr. Froude, it is still substantially his book, departed from his use of "love," and adopted the "charity" of the Bishop's Bible. And this continued until in the revision of the last century the change to "love" was once more effected.

Such, historically speaking, is the story of the hesitancy of the translators between the two words. And it affords an excellent object lesson of the fact to which Mrs. Eddy refers, on page 349 of Science and Health, that the great difficulty of conveying divine truths to human thought is that "one is obliged to use material terms in dealing with spiritual ideas."

True charity is the persistent effort to remember that humanity is suffering from a belief in the power of evil, which it finds it, in varying degrees, impossible to resist, and remembering that humanity, deep down in its heart, desires to be better than it is, to strive to make straight the way of the Lord before it. It is so that it is expressed in the concluding words of Mrs. Eddy's noble preface to Science and Health:

"In the spirit of Christ's charity—as one who 'hopeth all things, endureth all things,' and is joyful to bear consolation to the sorrowing and healing to the sick—she commits these pages to honest seekers for Truth." Christ's charity is love.

No Night

There is no night for one with perfect trust—
Just one long day;
Even though trials come, as come they must,
Along life's way,

The sun shines on with pulsing glow the same.

An undimmed light,
Shadows fall, but darkness hath no name
—There is no night.

—John viii. 12.

LOVE OF COURAGE

Life is to press
From earth's level

To the heaven's height, far and steep
Where Power is Love.

—Robert Browning.

Lecturer Who Became Great

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
A sculptured bust by Adelaide Johnson.

It Went

It is a surprise to many persons to know that the phrase "O ira," the refrain of one of the famous songs of the French revolution, gained current application from the lips of Benjamin Franklin. During his residence in Paris, when questioned about our own revolution, the wary envoy's stock phrase was "O ira," it will go. Later Lafayette suggested this expression to the obscure poet of French affairs who built a song from this "motive" and set it, as was done with so many French war songs, to a familiar dance tune.

Tea and Japanese Nobility

Tea making was by no means considered an art in Japan until 1500 A. D., when the time curiously corresponding with the Renaissance of European history. Japanese learning and art were recovered and developed and tea making took the distinct shape of a fine art, with the sister arts of flower arrangement and the incense ceremony.

An entirely new development was established 50 years later by Senno Raku, first employed by the powerful ruler of that age as the teacher of this art among the nobility. Previously the art had been used wholly among the nobility, who under the wing of their ancestors' merit, devoted themselves to nothing but leisure and pleasure, and it had become one of the most aristocratic and refined of enjoyments. How much time and energy they spent in studying fine shades of movement and producing beauty of form can never be imagined by an Occidental who lives up to the proverb: "Time is money."

Until the reign of Meiji, when Japan opened her door to the wide world, the tea ceremony was one of the most important features of social life. All those who felt themselves to be people of culture had necessarily to acquire the art. Then the peaceful sleep of ancient Japan was suddenly broken by a great tide of foreign influence pushing upon its coasts, and life became too grave to play with tea and flowers.

Yet the reverence and love of people for this art is by no means lost. Many still derive from it enjoyment and sense of repose and contrast to the busy world outside. In many of the girls' high schools now there is a special course for teaching this ceremony. —New York Sun.

Seek not to pour the world into thy little mold;
Each as its nature is, its being must unfold;

Those art but as a string in life's vast sounding board;

And other strings as sweet may not with thine accord. —W. W. Story.

OLD ANTHONY HOMESTEAD, ADAMS, MASS.
Susan B. Anthony was born in the corner room, downstairs, showing windows at the right of the doorway.

The Colors of Eggs

Mr. A. R. Horwood, of the Leicester (England) Museum, remarks that the colors of bird's eggs can in a large number of cases be traced to the necessity of "protective resemblance." White eggs are usually laid by birds nesting in holes in trees, or in dark situations, like owls, woodpeckers and some pigeons. Most birds nesting on or near the ground lay eggs of an olive-green or brown ground color. The eggs of grouse, ptarmigan, and so forth, resemble the heather amongst which they are laid. Those of the ringed plover, little tern and oystercatcher resemble the sand and shingle of the beach. The lapwing's eggs closely simulate bare soil or dried bents. The young chicks show similar "protective" colors. —Youth's Companion.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What piece of furniture?

ANSWER TO DIAMOND PUZZLE.
C
O R E
O M E N S
C R E A T O R
E N T E R
S O R
R

Thou shall be served thyself by every sense of service which thou renderest. —E. B. Browning.

This sculptured portrait of Susan B. Anthony was modelled from life by Adelaide Johnson of New York, who is making it her work to present in marble the great women of the time. The bust here shown stands in the Metropolitan Museum of New York and a copy in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. A full length statue which is being designed will be placed beside that of Miss Willard in the Capitol at Washington. Mrs. Johnson's work is judged to be at its best in this bust of Miss Anthony. It is so delicate and tender in modelling that it expresses not only the public, ethical and reformatory side of the subject's experience, but the sweetness, pliability and purity of her life and nature.

Susan B. Anthony has become recognized throughout the world as one of the great women of modern times. She was born at Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820, of Quaker parentage, and was educated at the Friends' School at West Philadelphia. In early life she took a zealous interest in temperance and anti-slavery movements, foreshadowing her later work in the cause of what she held to be the emancipation of women from political and industrial slavery. She lectured here in this country and in England and bore patiently the gibes of the press and the public. In 1872 she was arrested, tried and fined for voting under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Producing a New Kind of Grape

How Painstaking Labor May Bring the Grapes Both Honor and Success

In view of the fact that Ephraim W. Bull was not in any way rewarded for his gift to humanity of the famous Concord grape, which is the best known black variety in our autumn markets, the Western New York Horticultural Society has taken action for the originator of a new fruit does his work largely for humanity. Very rarely does he profit financially from his painstaking labor.

The Shell

See what a lovely shell,
Small and pure as a pearl.
Lying close to my foot,
Frail, but a work divine.
Made so fairly well
With delicate spine and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of design!

What is it? A learned man
Could give it a clumsy name.
Let him name it who can,
The beauty would be the same.
The tiny cell is torn,
Void of the little living will
That made it stir on the shore.
Did he stand at the diamond door?
Did he push, when he was uncurl'd?
A golden foot or a fairy horn
Through his dim water world?

Slight, to be crushed with a tap
Of my finger-nail on the sand,
Small, but a work divine.
Frail, but of force to withstand,
Year upon year, the shock
Of cataract seas that snap
The three-decker's oaken spine
Athwart the ledges of rock.

—From Tennyson's "Maud."

Froehel had insight into the fine secret that little explains large and large little. Ask yourself why the ancient Israelites and the English Puritans are the most resolute and unyielding personalities known to history, and read their answer written in their every word and deed, that it was because they believed themselves to be fighting with and for the eternal and unconquerable Power "which makes for righteousness." The secret of strength is always the same, and the very words of the baby song, "Baby will may laugh at harm, while beneath his mother's arm," are but one feeble echo of the faith that has served the heroes of all ages. "The eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms." —Susan Blow.

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Eldest of Scottish Masonic Lodges Where Burns Was Poet-Laureate

To number among its members the Glasgow News, than the ancient chapel of St. John's, Enterling by St. John's Close, almost opposite the picturesque canongate Tolbooth, the visitor climbs a turret stair, and finds himself in a dimly lit hall, panelled with splendid old oak and decorated with the emblems of the craft. He will recognize in the chapel the scene of a famous painting, that which represents Robert Burns being installed as poet laureate of the lodge, a picture familiar everywhere by its engravings. A lodgeroom that is kept solely for Masonic purposes, it is full of unique adornments, while in its ante-rooms curious old fireplaces and quaint reliefs bear witness to the uninterrupted occupancy of over 200 years. Masonry in the Canongate had its commencement when King David I gathered from all over the land skilled artificers to erect his Abbey of Holy Rood. That was in 1138, but it was not until 1677 that "speculative" Masonry was established, for in that year "certain brethren" approached Mother Kilwinning for authority to erect a Masonic lodge in the Canongate.

Mother Kilwinning, now No. 0 on the roll of Scottish lodges, owes its own preeminence to the gathering there of the church masons at the building of its Abbey, and in its minutes there is an entry to the effect that "in the lode of Kilwinning, the twentie day of decembre, 1677 years," authority was issued to these brethren to erect this, its oldest daughter lodge. The earliest minutes of the lodge have been lost, and it is known that there was a break in its history about 1715, when the Jacobite cause was so loyally supported by its members that

some of them found it judicious to go into retirement for a season. In 1735, however, regular minutes commenced, and do not seem to have been interrupted by the next Jacobite trouble—the "affair of the Forty-Five."

During the following years many famous names were added to its roll, like those of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; Lockhart, the biographer of Scott; Henry Erskine, the lawyer; and Professor Ayton, the poet, who were all right worshipful masters.

It is to the fame of its poets that Canongate Kilwinning owes its greatest renown. Here is an entry from a minute of the lodge:

"St. John's Chapel, 1st Feb., 1787.
The Right Worshipful Master having observed that Brother Burns was present in the Lodge, who is well known as a

great Poetic Writer and for the late publication of his works, which have been universally commended, and submitted that he should be assumed a member of this Lodge, which was accordingly agreed to, and he was assumed accordingly."

A month later the poet's installation as laureate is said to have taken place in the presence of a distinguished company, most of whose portraits appear in the engraving.

There is in the chapel a beautiful old organ with a wonderfully sweet tone, which is still used in the services of the lodge. It was built in 1754, and possesses the double distinction of being in all probability the oldest organ in Scotland and the only existing instrument on which the songs of Burns were played in the presence of the poet.